

## LEXINGTON WHEATFIELD

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LEXINGTON OREGON

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Radicals have elected officers of the Russian douma.

Jerome has decided to recall Mrs. Thaw to the stand.

Hearst has won another decision in the New York mayoralty contest.

The sugar trust has been sued in a New York court by a crushed rival.

Roosevelt is preparing to close the gates against Japanese immigration.

North Dakota solons passed a law providing a 2½ cent passenger fare.

The woman suffragist bill has been talked to death in the British parliament.

An electricians' strike in Paris put the city in darkness and demoralized the newspapers.

The Spanish minister to the United States says the battle of Manila bay was a victory of iron over wood.

Leonidas Preston, a Texas millionaire, committed suicide by taking poison. Physicians found enough of the deadly hydrocyanic poison in his stomach to kill six men.

The Kansas legislature has voted \$10,000 for the Seattle fair.

There is a promise of harmony between the czar and the douma.

President Bonilla, of Honduras, claims a victory over Nicaraguan troops.

A rich copper strike has been made in Nevada not a great distance from Tonopah.

Harriman offers to co-operate with the government in settling the railroad controversy.

Thaw's lawyers announce that the defense is through. Jerome will send the case to the jury.

The news of the acceptance of Swettenham's resignation was received with rejoicing at Kingston.

The attorney general has decided that the new immigration law excludes state aided immigrants.

Four of Portland's largest sawmills are closed on account of labor difficulties. Nearly fifteen hundred men are out.

Railroads in Nebraska will comply with the 2-cent passenger fare law, but will not grant a special rate of any kind.

The Russian douma has opened with radicals in control.

Milliners predict more expensive hats for this season.

Jerome defied the judge in the Thaw trial and was sternly rebuked.

Grover Cleveland objects to state restrictions on insurance investments.

The Northern Pacific will lose rich timber land through the new forest reserves.

England says her navy is equal to that of any two other nations of the world.

Secretary Taft and a number of congressmen are going to Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico.

The upper house of the California legislature has voted down the proposed woman suffrage.

The transport Thomas has just sailed from San Francisco with a full cargo of supplies for the troops in the Philippines.

By the explosion of 1,000 pounds of dynamite in a storehouse near Mount Carmel, Pa., 40 persons were injured. The property loss will be \$150,000.

Governor Swettenham's resignation has been accepted.

John F. Stevens has been appointed temporary chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission.

The congress which has just adjourned passed appropriation bills aggregating a total of \$919,948,680.

The Standard Oil company is on trial in Chicago for accepting rebates from the Chicago & Alton railway.

A Missouri Pacific train was held up at Pittsburg, Kan., and the passengers robbed. One man who resisted was shot.

The steamer Dakota is still on the rocks in Tokio bay. Much of the mail has been removed, but the baggage has been lost.

Hill and Harriman have come to an agreement regarding Puget sound terminals, but nothing has been yielded at Portland.

## ARCHIE SUFFERS RELAPSE.

Third Son of President Seriously Ill With Diphtheria.

Washington, March 8.— Archie Roosevelt, the president's third son, who has been suffering from diphtheria since last Friday, had a turn for the worse yesterday, and last night, though he had rallied somewhat, his condition is serious.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, in response to a telegram from the president, arrived in Washington at 9 o'clock and took charge of the case. Doctors Rixey, Kennedy and Braisted were holding a consultation when Dr. Lambert arrived at the White House. Just previous to his coming, further anti-toxin was injected into the patient.

Washington, March 8.—At 1:30 a. m. word from Dr. Lambert, who was at the sick boy's bedside, says that he is still in a serious condition. There has been no change.

Washington, March 8.—A message from the White House at 3 a. m. to the house of Congressman Nicholas Longworth says that, while Archie was resting easy, his condition was still critical. The message bore Dr. Lambert's signature.

## TIED UP BY LEGAL POINTS.

Iroquois Theater Trial Blocked From Reaching Jury.

Danville, Ill., March 8.—The trial of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter on account of the fire in the Iroquois theater in Chicago in 1903, is now at a standstill so far as evidence is concerned and promises to be tied up in the courts indefinitely on legal points.

When these points have been passed to the court, more of vital importance will be submitted. The defense offers to admit the facts. The prosecution denies its right to do so.

Counsel representing the state said it would be shown that the theater was incomplete when opened and unfinished at the time of the fire, and that Mr. Davis knowingly violated the ordinance relating to safety in public playhouses. The defense moved that the prosecution be required to introduce the ordinance in question, the theory being that, should the court hold the ordinance invalid, there would have been no law for Davis to violate.

The court set Friday for hearing the argument.

## JAPANESE SPIES ABOUND.

Military Engineer Dies in Mexico— Hundreds Smuggled In.

Guadalajara, Mex., March 8.—One of the Japanese who deserted the construction camps of the Mexican Central railroad died a few days ago at the Santo Domingo mine, of the Anpara Mining company, in the Etzian district, of this state. His papers were turned over to the general manager of the company and it was found he was a military engineer in the employ of the Japanese government. Before his death the Japanese engineer stated that he was on his way to the United States.

Of the 1,400 Japanese landed in the last three months for work on the Mexican Central, only 250 remain. The others deserted and many of them are now in the United States.

One of the interpreters of the Japanese workmen was correspondent of one of the leading Tokio newspapers during the war with Russia. Another is the son of a high government official in Tokio.

## May Not See Canal After All.

New York, March 8.—Speaker Cannon and the other members of the congressional party which sailed a few days ago on the Hamburg-American steamship Blucher, may not be permitted to visit Colon, according to information received here today. The party had planned to stop at Colon on the homeward trip and inspect the canal work. Today the news came that the Panama government has established a quarantine against Venezuelan ports because of a reported outbreak of yellow fever at La Guayra. The Blucher is scheduled to call at La Guayra and also at Puerto Cabello.

## Illinois Prepares Attack.

Chicago, March 8.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Official steps have been taken by the state of Illinois to attack the validity of \$32,000,000 in Alton railroad bonds issued by E. H. Harriman and his associates when they reorganized the Chicago & Alton Railroad company. The Interstate Commerce commission has received an application from W. H. Stead, attorney general of the state of Illinois, asking for a complete transcript of all the testimony taken by the Interstate Commerce commission.

## Removal Bill is Signed.

Sacramento, Cal., March 8.—Governor Gillett this morning signed the capital removal bill. Sacramento thus loses the seat of government of California, which goes to Berkeley. Governor Gillett was expected to veto the measure. Sacramento is much aroused.

## IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

### Monday, March 4

Washington, March 4.—With a new record for large appropriations and far-reaching legislation, the Fifty-ninth congress was brought to a close shortly after noon today. The last few hours were tame by comparison with what had been expected.

Extreme fatigue, due to continued night sessions in the house during the last week, had a dampening effect upon many congressmen and the usual excessive "last day" enthusiasm was confined to less than half the membership. Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon received the thanks of the minority for the impartial manner in which they had presided over the deliberations of the two houses, and both made speeches expressing gratitude at the words of appreciation.

A feature of the house session was the presentation of a club silver service of 300 pieces to General Grosvenor by his colleagues of the Fifty-ninth congress. In addition to the songs and stories that usually mark the close of a session, the entire house of representatives waved flags and sang "My country, 'tis of thee" as the gavel fell at 12:15 P. M. In the senate the last of the proceedings was a speech by Vice President Fairbanks.

### Sunday, March 3.

Washington, March 3.—Beginning at 11 o'clock today, by far the largest part of the session of the senate was devoted to a filibuster by the Democrat senators against the ship subsidy bill as it passed the house, and when the senate adjourned a few minutes before midnight the bill was still pending.

Washington, March 3.—More than an hour was spent by the house in obtaining a quorum today, but when the necessary number was secured, business proceeded as usual. A greater part of the day's session was given to consideration of conference reports. Of these a partial report on the LaFollette railroad bill were accepted and the sundry civil, pension and general deficiency appropriation bills were agreed to in full. By an almost unanimous vote the house agreed to stand by its measure regulating employment of railway telegraphers to nine hours.

### Saturday, March 2.

Washington, March 2.—The house devoted most of its time today to considering the senate amendments to the sundry civil and agricultural appropriation bills. The senate amendments to the sundry civil bill directing the department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation of the industrial conditions of female and child labor, relating to a further examination of black sands, appropriating \$125,000 for the transportation of silver dollars were disagreed to and a further conference ordered. The night session lasted until 1:25.

Washington, March 2.—By a roll call vote of 62 to 1, the senate today instructed its conferees upon the pension appropriation bill to insist on retaining the 18 pension agencies throughout the country. The house abolished all except the one in Washington.

The senate today passed the deficiency appropriation bill. The bill carries slightly less than \$10,740,000. It was amended by the senate by the inclusion of several provisions aggregating \$800,000, among which is an item of \$15,000 to reimburse Senator Smoot for his fight to retain his seat.

## REFORM IN POSTAL SERVICE.

Commission to Suggest Improvements for Meyer to Execute.

Washington, March 6.—President Roosevelt today had a conference with Postmaster General Meyer, and members of the postal commission, including Senators Penrose and Carter and Representatives Overstreet and Gardner of New Jersey. The commission is to make a thorough investigation of the methods of the administration employed in the postal service, with the view to suggesting reforms and improvements that may be for the betterment of the service. There was a general exchange of ideas between the president and his callers regarding the work.

Mr. Meyer believes that the most improved business methods should be adopted in all branches of the postal service, with a view to its being entirely self-supporting, and that reforms should be put into effect wherever there is any evidence of a want of system or laxity of methods.

## Ballinger Takes Office.

Washington, March 6.—Judge Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington, yesterday succeeded Governor William A. Richards of Wyoming as commissioner of the general land office. After being sworn in, Mr. Ballinger had an informal conference with the bureau and division chiefs. Judge Ballinger enters upon his duties as commissioner coincidentally with the entrance of James R. Garfield as secretary of the interior. Secretary Garfield and Judge Ballinger were classmates at college. J. H. Ballinger, of Seattle, is his secretary.

## NO ACTION ON CHINESE LABOR

Government Releases Bidders From Obligations Under Bids.

Washington, March 8.—Frederick Morse, of the American-China company, and Julian Rubens, who have submitted proposals to the Isthmian Canal commission to supply Chinese laborers for the canal work, have addressed an inquiry to Secretary Taft as to the decision of the department upon their bids, which have been pending since last fall.

Action has been deferred on these bids because the administration was not certain that the work would be done by contract or continue under government management. Meanwhile the bidders have become impatient and Mr. Morse called on Mr. Taft today, with the result that they went to the White House and discussed the matter with the president. Later the following statement was given out at the War department:

"In view of the changes which have taken place in the management on the Isthmus, the persons making bids for Chinese labor, which have long been pending, have been notified that no action will be taken in respect to them; that they are released from any obligations under their bids, and that, if occasion should arise for a renewal of bids for Chinese labor, they would be notified."

## STUDY COAST DEFENSE.

Absence of Many Regulars Prevents Usual Encampments.

Washington, March 7.—Assistant Secretary Oliver has notified the governors of the various states and territories which have an organized militia force that it has been found necessary to omit for this year the contemplated annual brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the infantry, cavalry and field artillery of the regular army, as many posts will be depleted by reason of the absence of about 6,000 troops in Cuba, a considerable number at the Jamestown exposition and the movement of a large portion of the army to the Philippines.

In lieu thereof camps of instruction for the coast artillery will be established during the season of 1907, and the National Guard of the various states contiguous thereto will be invited to take part in the development of the problem involved in the defense of the sea coast. Invitations will shortly be issued to the governors of the seaboard states interested, specifying in detail the forces desired to carry out the proposed problems. The camps probably will be held in July and last from one week to 10 days.

## Kill Bill Amid Laughter.

Washington, March 4.—Beveridge called up in the senate today a bill for the protection of game in Alaska. The reading of the measure was demanded by Culberson and had proceeded for five minutes when it was suggested by Carter that it would be impossible to get the bill engrossed before noon, even if it passed.

"I wish to call attention to the fact that the bill must necessarily be amended," said Clapp. "It gives no protection to woodchucks, and there is no exception against the penalty for men who kill ducks and prairie chickens in self-defense." The bill was withdrawn amid laughter.

## Nominations Not Confirmed.

Washington, March 4.—When congress ended today, there remained about 160 nominations by the president that had not been confirmed. Of these three were appointees as United States attorneys and confirmation was objected to by senators from the districts to which the appointments were made. They were: William C. Bristol, for the district of Oregon, opposed by Senator Fulton; James D. Elliott, for the district of South Dakota, opposed by Senator Kittredge, and O. R. Hundley, for the Northern district of Alabama. The remainder of the unconfirmed nominations were postmasters.

## Appoints Wickersham Again.

Washington, March 6.—The president today signed a recess appointment for District Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska. The judge is now serving his second term on the bench, but his nomination for that term has not been confirmed by the senate. Charges against him are being investigated by the department of justice.

## New Rules for Private Postcards.

Washington, March 6.—An order has been issued providing new regulations governing private postcards. Such cards must be made of an unfolded piece of cardboard, not exceeding 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than 2 3/4 by 4 inches. They must in form and in quality and weight of paper be substantially like the government postcards. They may be of any color, not interfering with a legible address and postmark. Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to them if they completely adhere to the card.

## BIG AID TO TIMBER BARONS.

President's Proclamation Bonanza for Weyerhaeuser Syndicate.

Seattle, Wash., March 6.—In the belief that to create more forest reserves in the state of Washington would be to prevent timber on the public domain from falling into the hands of the timber and lumber barons of the country, President Roosevelt signed a proclamation adding 4,291,000 acres of timber land to the reserves already created in the state. By so doing, however, the president gave to the Weyerhaeuser Timber company and to other rich corporations absolutely undisputed sovereignty over some of the richest and most valuable lands in the state. That the president was uninformed when he made what is undoubtedly one of his most remarkable orders is shown by the fact that he has placed in the hands of the timber barons a power they never dreamed of having.

The Weyerhaeuser and other big timber land owning corporations either now have the ownership of all the lands surrounding the reserves just created, or will soon have them. Under such circumstances, the timber baron could log off up to the reserves, constructing railroads which would be paid for out of the profits of the lower country.

Under the forest reserve act the government can sell timber to those who wish to buy and who have the price. The small logger, owning no timber lands reaching to the reserves and without means of transportation of any kind, will be absolutely and effectually barred from bidding for the government timber. Only the timber baron and the logging magnate could apply to purchase.

## LIKE HIS PREDECESSORS.

Senators Defend Hermann—Fulton and Meldrum Testify.

Washington, March 6.—It developed in the trial of Binger Hermann yesterday that government officials make a practice of keeping private letter press copybooks and that they have all used their discretion as to what should and what should not go into their private books. It was shown that it has likewise been discretionary with officials to take their private books with them upon retirement or leave them behind, as they saw fit. Senator Teller, of Colorado, who was secretary of the interior under President Arthur, testified that he copied in his private letter books many letters relating to matters before his department, and, when he retired, he took the books with him and no question was ever raised as to the propriety of his action.

Senator Carter, of Montana, who was land commissioner in President Harrison's time, had more rigid ideas on the subject, and left behind him all his private letter books that contained letters relating to the business of his office.

## CORRECT TO THE DOLLAR.

Experts' Count of Money Fails to Account for Missing \$173,000.

Chicago, March 6.—Any possibility that the missing \$173,000 from the local subtreasury might have been mislaid with the currency on hand was eliminated today, when the four experts from the United States treasury at Washington counted the last of the paper money in the vaults.

"It came out to the dollar," said Subtreasurer Boldenwick. Tomorrow a count of the gold and silver in the vault will be begun.

One of the theories upon which the government authorities have worked industriously is the one that the money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage by some ill-advised practical joker among the eight or nine persons who had access to the department and who is now afraid to confess. It has been learned that on several previous occasions money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage as a jest and returned later, after Fitzgerald had worried sufficiently to satisfy the practical joker.

## Honduras Wins Victory.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 6.—The army of Honduras is mobilizing upon the frontier under the personal command of President Bonilla, whose arrival at the front has inspired the troops with enthusiasm for a series of operations against Nicaragua. The first fighting since February 18 occurred the evening of March 3, when General Chamorro, a Nicaraguan leader, who is serving with the Hondurans, attacked and defeated 400 Nicaraguan troops and captured 50 prisoners. The Hondurans loss was small.

## People Flee from Moving Mountain.

Naples, March 6.—The mountain in the province of Polenz, above Montemurro, which for two days past has been slipping down into the valley, seems to be moving much more slowly. The flight of the inhabitants, however, continues, fearing a repetition of the terrible earthquake of 1857, in which 300 persons lost their lives.

## Sulphur Yellow is Proper Shade.

London, March 6.—According to Draper's Record, sulphur yellow, which already has a vogue in Paris, will be the popular shade this year for both women's frocks and household decorations.